**POPULATION CONCEPTS**

**Crude Birth Rate:** the number of live births per 1000 of population in a given year.

**Crude Death Rate:** the number of deaths per 1000 of population in a given year.

**Rate of Natural Increase**: the rate at which a population is increasing or decreasing in a given year, expressed as a percentage.

**Population Change Equation**: births, deaths, in-migration, out migration

**Infant mortality rate**: the number of infant deaths (under one year old) per 1000 live births, in a year.

-often used as an indicator of development

**Population Growth Rate:** the rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year due to natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

**Total Fertility Rate:** the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman in her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

**Replacement Level Fertility:** the level of fertility at which a couple has only enough children to replace themselves, or just over two children per couple.

**Population Pyramid:** graphic representation of the age and sex distribution of a population.

**Demographic Transition:** the historical shift of birth and death rates, from high to low, in a population. The decline in mortality usually precedes the decline in fertility, leading to natural rates of increase.

**Population Momentum:** When replacement level of fertility is reached, a population generally continues to grow (positive rate of natural increase) for many decades.

**Median Age of Death:** for a given year, the age of death at which half the deaths were at older ages, and half were at younger ages.

**Thomas Malthus**: British economist known for his theory that population growth would exceed increases in food production. Essay on the Principle of Population was published in 1797, early in the Industrial Revolution.

**Life Table:** A tabular display of life expectancy and the probability of dying for each age (or age group) of a population, according to the age-specific death rates at that time.